LOST FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS. A TRUE STORY.

The subject of this narrative was born in a little village in Vermont about 1792 or 3.. When a child the family moved to Malone, N. Y., then a small settlement on the northern boundary of the Adirondack region.

The lad's greatest excitement and delight was "Training Day." "He liked war," and took so active a part in military affairs that while still a boy he was chosen as Captain of the Malone company.

The war of 1812 found John with a wife and little daughter and full military ardor. As soon as word was received that war had been declared he said good bye to wife and child and set out for New York intending to join the army. From some unknown cause however, he was led to turn his steps to Boston instead.

Here he shipped on the privateer "Margurite." The first cruise was very successful and in due time the "Margurite" returned to port to replenish ammunition and make necessary repairs. After refitting the vessel went to sea again. This cruise was her last under the American flag, for she fell in with an English man-ofwar, who captured her after a brief but gallant resistance. The entire crew was taken to Yarmouth, England, and imprisoned there, and this was the last heard of Lawrence for many

It will, perhaps, be difficult believe what is to follow, but it is true, for John Lawrence spent his last years on a little farm bought from the father of the friend who told the story to me, and who was personally acquainted with him.

When the war closed, the prisoners into a state of wild excitement. on both sides according to the terms of peace were released. But for some reason John Lawrence was not discharged with his fellow prisoners. He at once entered a vigorous protest against this and after a time succeeded in getting his discharge, being turned into the street utterly penniless.

He finally succeeded in reaching. the port of Hull where he expected to be able to get a passage home. A day or two after his arrival, howerer, he fell into the hands of a "press gang" from an English man of-war that was filling up its crew.

His declaration that he was American citizen was unheeded, so that when the vessel shortly sailed on a three or four years voyage, our

friend found himself an unwilling No chance of escape offered until Gibraltar was reached, when John succeeded in getting away, but was very soon retaken. He again demand. ed his liberty as an American, but without avail, being sentenced to have his term of service begin with the date of recapture, making four and a half years that he would have to serve He ran away again with a like result.

Finally the ship returned to London where Lawrence again escaped. Here he managed to avoid capture for two that he was long ago dead. or three days. He was again retaken, but did not yield this time without. making a stubborn resistance, in the fight knocking down an officer. For this he was tried, the sentence being transportation to Van Diemen's Land

At the expiration of two years he received for good behaviour a "ticket of leave" which required him to report daily to the commandant of the Fort By continued good conduct his "ticket' was extended to reporting every other day, then weekly, and finally he was required to appear but once a month.

In the meantime he had found a fellow prisoner, an Englishman, who was willing to join him in an attempt to escape. A secluded spot being found they built and provisioned small boat, and planned their depar ture for the evening of the day their monthly report was made. They got off safely and after several narrow es capes from being picked up by English vessels were finally taken on board an American whaler. The captain was an American, but the crew were mostly English and were strongly inclined to return John and his compan ion to the authorities.

The cruise was resumed however, but in time the Whaler was obliged to put into the very port from which the escape had been made, for provisions and repairs. Here the captain gave up the English convict, but being fully convinced by this time of the truth of Lawrence's story refused to deliver him. The Governer threat ened to hold the whaler and all on board, or blow the ship out in the water with the guns from the Fort. The Yankee skipper was equal to the occasion and sailed away without los ing his man. After completing their cargo of whale oil the course was shaped for home.

Cape Horn was passed in safety, but misfortune still followed our man. A terrible storm was met in which the vessel was lost with almost all on board. Lawrence with three or four of the crew managed to get off in a ment in this paper.

small boat and when almost dead from hunger and exposure, were rescued by a passing vessel bound for Rio

After some delay an American ship, with John as one of the crew, sailed for New York which in due time was reached in safety. With his wages in his pocket Lawrence set out for his old home in Malone, more than glad to say good bye forever to a sailor's

On reaching there be did not make himself known, but enquired if anyone knew of a man named John Lawrence. No one had heard of him until an old man was met who said, "yes he re membered John. He sailed from Boston in the last war on the privateer "Margurite," had been captured and never heard of since, and that was nigh on to twenty-five years ago."

In answer to the question, what had become of his wife and daughter, they said Mrs. Lawrence after waiting many years married again and had two or three children, and his daugh ter was also married.

It seemed as though the courage and determination that had sustained him in all his desperate efforts for freedom and home were about to fail him, but although "cast down he was not utterly destroyed."

Our hero, for now he so proved himself, hired a little place and being something of a carpenter soon had sufficient work for his support. He announced that he came from northern Vermont, which was true, his father having moved from there when he was a child.

The months passed by uneventfully until the discovery of Lawrence's identity threw the entire township

daughter and former wife lived at op posite ends of the town. He could not restrain his longings to see them occasionally, so had formed the habit of taking a walk on alternate weeks to their respective houses and always asking for a drink of water.

The two women naturally compared notes on their visitor, and on one occasion the daughter asked her mother if she had noticed that the old man never took the cup in his right hand She had not, but the next time John asked for water she gave him the cup in such a way that he was forced to use his right hand.

She then noticed that the little finger was missing, but did not attach any significance to this until like a occurred to her that her former husband had had the little finger of his right hand shot off on a certain "training day," and that the man before her was none other than this same John Lawrence and so it proved

It seems that Lawrence had written to his wife from Hull just before he was "pressed," and again from Rio. but both letters had miscarried, so there was every reason to suppose

The former Mrs. Lawrence contin ued to live with her second husband and family of children.

John carried on the carpenter shop as before and continued his visits t the two families, but naturally found the most enjoyment and comfort with his daughter and grandchildren.

He died some years ago having nearly reached the age of four score LEFT DESOLATE.

A little while, you tell me, but a little while And I shall be where my beloved are; And with your eyes all large with faith, you say, "Thy dear ones have not journeyed very far.

"Not very far." I say it o'er and o'er, Till on mine ear mine own voice strangely falls Like some mechanic utterance that repeats A meaningless refrain to empty walls.

"No very far;" but measured by my grief, A distance measureless as my despair. When, from the dreams that give them back to me I wake to find that they have journeyed there! "Not very far." Ah me! the spirit has

Had its conjectures since the first man slept; But, oh the heart, it knowsth its own loss. And death is death, as 'twas when Rachel wept' -Chambers' Journal

Electric Power from Coal. The direct conversion of heat into electric work is a problem that continues to tax the ingenuity of the electricians. What seems to be the most promising attempt at solution yet made is a new thermo-magnetic generator and motor devised by M. Menges, of The Hague. Like the recent pyro-magnetic dynamo of Edison, it depends on the fact that the magnetic metals lose their magnetic power when heated. It claims several important advantages, however, the chief being that the necessary alterations of heating and cooling are given automatically, and that the cores of the armature coils are relieved from changes of temperature. - Arkansaw Traveler.

A Post-Office Clerk's Good Fortupe. Charles Tucker, a clerk in the New York Post-Office, living at 251 Marion street, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes us: "For several years I have suffered almost constantly from dyspepsia, receiving little or no benefit from the treatment and medicine prescribed by my doctors, and patent medicines as a rule did me more barm than good. A physician recently induced me to try Paxine, and to my astonishment it proved successful, a few bottles producing an entire cure. To-day my digestive organs are in a healthy condition, and I consider myself a well man." Paxine is sold by druggists, or delivered free by express to any address in the United States

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Oriental Pedd'ers in New York. Turks and Arabs occasionally come through Castle Garden with designs on America as a dwelling place, and they generally stay and succeed right well. They pick up the language in no time, and are soon busy at small tobacco stands, or in Oriental bazars and Turkish bath houses, or selling Turkish confections and highly diluted attar of roses on the streets and in shops and offices. As peddlers they get on beautifully. Their handsome faces and Oriental manners draw nickels and quarters from those they approach with magical celerity. They always have a 'God be with you," or a "Peace be yours," even for those who resist their blandishments. Their patience is something miraculous. and their persistence is without the irritating vulgarity which sometimes mars the otherwise perfect symmetry of the American born vender of small merchandise, who becomes in time a bulldozer of high degree. Only the male Turks and Arabs engage in the scuffle for bread. They usually discard their twistified names, and rechristen themselves by some easy and comfortable Christian name, such as "Charley." George" or "William "-New York

Paternal Reminiscences Col. Fred Grant and Robert Lincoln were conversing in low tones in the Fifth Avenue hotel corridor, Col. Grant pulled a cigar out of his pocket and stuck it in his mouth. From his trousers pocket he drew forth a solid gold match box, studded with diamonds. He touched the biggest stone with his thumb and the lid of the box flew open.

Press "Every Day Talk."

"Quite a match box," said Lincoln "Yes," said Col. Grant. "It/ was given to father by the sultan of Turkey. I would not part with for the world. It is very valuable. Father carried it for years. Do you carry anything that was precious to your father?" "Yes," was the reply, and the speaker

pulled out of his pocket an open faces lid gold watch. "It was given to father by mother." said the speaker. The inscription read: "To Abraham Lincoln, from his loving wife."-Foster Coates' Letter.

An Event of Importance. The visit of the sultan of Morocco to Algiers in order to communicate by cr'de with his representative at the Madrid conference is an event of some historical importance. For years the sultan opposed the laying of this cable, as he did not wish to bring Europe any nearer to his domain. It is fifty years nearly since a sultan of Morocco has deigned to set foot in Tangeirs, a seaport town polluted by the presence of many Europeans .-New York World.

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saying the one or the other. summer, filled with full ripened fre its, luxurious flowers and perfect vegetation; or, leaving the frost and snows of Christ-shops along the Nevski Prospect and climate. But what about the cold fees, naments of gilded silver, bracelets, that lie nearly half of the year lik a chains, brooches, pins, and every other early in the afternoon and disappearing only late in the mornings? What about the clouds of dust swept down by the cold winds from the ocean? What about the long, dry, dusty summer months, when everything is withered and parched, and all are fairly choked with dust and want of rain, and sickness and death are family makes itself disagreeably con-

of the San Francisco climate? While all this is true of San Francisco, powerful shocks. I have known a man yet, right across the bay, in what might to be disabled for several days by harbe called the suburbs (yet really sin Francisco has no suburbs, an objectionable feature for commerce), the climate is milder-less fogs, less chilling winds, less dust, etc.; and, still again, as you leave San Francisco and travel southward the change in climate is more noticeable.

One can write most truthfully of the climate of California and yet contradict lift it. The fish appears to weigh about one's self at every other line. From this the conclusion can justly be drawn that each one can find the climate they most like by a proper selection of county. The climate of San Diego is written. as mild and equable and delightful, ar 1 many poor consumptives are enticed here, only to meet with disappointment, like one poor man (an example of many) who, arriving in San Diego, expecting to find in its mild and salubrious air length of life, if not a permanent cure was met, on descending from the care by such clouds of dust, such cold and piercing fog and wind, that, overcom-

California Cor. Boston Transcript.

by weakness and disappointment, he dropped on to the first seat, shivering and crying. Yet a few miles from Sat Diego, had he but known it, is a good? fine climate for consumptives. A friend hope was felt and who was carried to enjoyment of almost perfect health.

The Russian authorities allow the mer chants to cheat their customers in every thing but furs, silver and gold plate, and

called "slippery"), of which so n lich has been said and written. The falt is that the climate of California is a climate differing almost with every county, and to speak of the climate of California as a whole is greatly to mislead people for you cannot say it is perfectly fine or detestably mean, although both could be said with truth by any one interester in saving the one or the other.

ment. Imitation furs must be marked so that the customer may tell what he is buying, and all silver and gold must bear the government brand to attest its fineness. There is no plated silver to be had, but the shops are full of the genuine solid article, in every possible form, and for every possible use, and it is generally all gilded. You see little silver in the natural state. Spoons, knives, watches, aying the one or the other.

The climate, for example, of San Franchis, articles of personal adornment in cisco during certain months of the year is beyond measure fine. Our easiern friends, leaving the frosty air and dying vegetation ushering in their long told winters, ride right into our mild Indian for display. The solid silver dinner common filled with full viscoud for display.

mas, find here a bright, warm Ital an other fine streets are blazing with the winter, flowers in full bloom, fruits in same sort of stuff. But the merchant plenty, etc., and tourists taking their must inform the customer of the charactrip at that time of the year are apt to ter of his wares. If he sells gilded silver return home and convey the idea of so not for gold he goes to prison. The ladies wonderfully glorious, warm, delightful of the country load themselves with or heavy pall over the city, commending form of decoration. Even marble and

Fish That Give Shocks.

At San Pedro and the various watering places from San Diego north the ray on every hand from unflushed sewers, etc.? What about the long, weariso he rains, although the rains are really be least disagreeable feature of all the is others are provided with electric batteries of the San Francisco elimate? which not rarely give the fishermen

> pooning one. The Chinese monopolize the fishing in these waters, and are often victims of the practical jokes of the Mexican and American fishermen. An able bodied torpedo will be brought ashore at San Pedro or Monterey, and the whites will wager a green Chinaman that he cannot six or eight pounds, and John, after putting up his money, with a laugh at the simplicity of the American devils. takes hold with both hands and is stiffened out so quickly that often he can do nothing but hold the fish and roal with anguish until he is released. The shock given by these fishes has been compared to that of a single Leyden jar. and can be plainly felt by fifty persons

in a circle. Stockton Mail. The Size of Rain Drops.

Variations in the size of rain drops are dependent upon the differences in the height from which they have fallen and to the amount of atmospheric disturbance present at the time. If fallen from 8 great height, the drops suffer gradual of ours, a young man, for whose life no until they are converted into a mist. In until they are converted into a mist. this part of the state, is now happy in the earth's surface, the drops are large and heavy. - Globe Democrat.

